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[697]

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[725]

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[516]

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owing to changes incidental to the War.  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

## GERMAN BARBARITIES.

## PUNISHMENT—AFTER THE WAR.

LONDON PROTEST MEETING.

"Some Problems of the War" was the subject discussed at a public meeting held recently in the Chelsea Town Hall, at which Mr. L. J. Masey presided, and Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., and Lord Charles Bessford, M.P., also spoke.

The hall was crowded, and a distinguished company were present on the platform. Among the aspects of the war dealt with were the internment of enemy aliens, the provision of men and munitions, and the treatment of British prisoners of war in Germany, and the resolution adopted was as follows:—

This meeting calls upon the British Government to publicly proclaim the personal responsibility of the German Emperor and others in authority in Germany for any outrages perpetrated by German officers and agents during the present war.

On the platform were:—Lord and Lady Portsmouth, Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., and Lady Talbot, Lady Glamusk, Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, Sir George Makgill, the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Charles Bessford, the Dowager, Lady Guilford, Susan Lady Malmesbury, the Mayor of Chelsea, Mr. R. McNeill, M.P., Mr. Robert Blatchford, Lady Victoria Manners, Muriel Lady Helmsley, General Sir Bevan Edwards, Archdeacon Bevan, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, and Lady Fremantle.

MR. MASEY ON THE "MINISTERIAL RULE."

The CHAIRMAN said that had the advice of Lord Charles Bessford and those who followed him been listened to, peace would at any rate have had a chance last year, because the ex-Knight of the Garter (laughter), the great assassin of Potsdam (hissing), would have hesitated to challenge a fully prepared and adequately armed community that knew its own mind. (Cheers.) There was no option at the moment but to meet and demand.

Even in a life-and-death struggle the British Government were so lacking in initiative in discharging elementary and obvious duties that they had to await their marching orders from the strategists of the streets. After nine months of war the Ministerial mule which browsed round about the Home Office (laughter) had at last been compelled to take some measures which should have been taken long ago as regards internment of able-bodied aliens. (Cheers.)

But the mule still insisted on drawing a hard-and-fast line between unmilitarized aliens, who might be poor, humble, impotent, friendly Hungarians, and militarized aliens, who might be opulent, sinister, powerful, truculent Prussians, whose only claim upon our consideration was that they had signed a scrap of paper to which the mule attached much more importance than the signatories did. (Laughter and cheers.) These persons formed a sinister element in our midst and might be a positive danger to the State on account of their intimate relations with leading politicians and their somewhat indiscreet families, from whom they might be able to acquire valuable information denied ordinary people by the watchdogs of the Press Bureau.

Baron de Forst had the misfortune of being a companion of Mr. Winston Churchill. (Hissing.) Baron Bruno von Schröder had been naturalized since the outbreak of the war, although he did not disguise the fact that he was a patriotic German and the family was proving that patriotism by the fact that the son was now fighting for the Hohenzollerns. Sir Edgar Speyer, Privy Councillor, had dined with the Prime Minister during one crisis of the war, and at another crisis Mr. Balfour had dined with Sir Ernest Cassel, another German Privy Councillor. The right place for Germans was Germany. (Cheers.)

LORD C. BRESSFORD'S THREE PROPOSALS.

LORD CHARLES BRESSFORD, who moved the resolution, said that the military prisoners were being slowly murdered by starvation and foul treatment. At the end of the war those responsible would be got hold of and he hoped every one of them, no matter how exalted and powerful their position, would be hung up on the scene of their barbarities. (Loud cheers.) But action must be taken at once.

He made three proposals. The first that every penny belonging to a German in the British Empire should be confiscated. (Cheers.) He was informed on good authority that there was German property to the value of £24,600,000 in this kingdom and £500,000,000 in the Empire as a whole. Let us seize all we can now, and make the Germans pay up also at the end of the war. His second proposal was the internment of all wealthy Germans in this country. (Cheers.) He would keep these people behind barbed wire until our men in Germany were treated as honorable prisoners of war. His third proposal was the confiscation of all the German mercantile ships in the Empire. (Cheers.)

LORD R. CECIL ON THE KAISER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

LORD ROBERT CECIL, in seconding the resolution, said that for the terrible outrages, the wholesale breaches of every law and custom of civilized warfare which the Germans had committed, the people who were responsible were the German rulers, the Emperor and those who were closely advising him, and it was upon them if possible that our punishment and wrath should fall. The outrages in Belgium were evidently not the result of casual brutality but of organized barbarity. He believed that in many of the prisoners of Germany the conditions were not so bad as those described by Lord Charles Bessford, but no one could excuse or palliate the calculated brutalities that had occurred in almost every prison. Particularly brutal and particularly organized, it seemed to him, had been the gross ill-treatment of our prisoners on the way to prison. He had seen a man that day who had just come back from Ruhleben, and a soldier had told him that when lying in a railway carriage with a compound fracture of the thigh a German soldier kicked his kneecap out. The man he had seen that day said the commandant would have been

glad to do more for the prisoners, but when he tried to alleviate their sufferings a staff officer arrived from Berlin with orders from high quarters that no such thing should be allowed. He was quite sure that in the interests of justice these men must be punished when we got the chance of punishing them. Unless we were to abandon the attempt to bring some civilization into war, we must see to it that the individuals who were responsible for these horrors paid the penalty in their own persons. (Cheers.)

Some people said war was a terrible thing and we had better not bother about the mitigation of it. The Hague and Geneva Conventions were in some aspects like a little flower garden which he had heard of French soldiers cultivating in near their battery of maxims. They were a protest against the horrors of war, and a reminder that after all we were Christians. He hoped people would not forget punishment at the end of the war. (Cheers.) Let them bind themselves to compel whatever Government might be in power to enforce this at any rate as one of the conditions of any peace we made. (Cheers.)

## THE WAR WITH TURKEY.

## COMPREHENSIVE LECTURE.

One of the best war lectures which have been delivered before the Royal Geographical Society occupied the attention of the Fellows when Mr. D. G. Hogarth gave a most lucid and instructive account of the geographical factors in the war with Turkey. If the Turks lost military reputation in the Balkan War, they are certainly regaining it now. As Mr. Hogarth said: "When one remembers that Turkey is barred from all her own waters—except those between the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and has to maintain all communications by thousands of miles of land routes, very imperfectly served by either railways or military roads, one cannot but wonder both at her hardihood in undertaking the war and the degree of efficiency with which she has prosecuted it so far." She is conducting campaigns on four fronts—the Dardanelles, the borders of Caucasia, the Sinai Peninsula, and the head of the Persian Gulf—each 1,000 miles from the others. Her position may be hopeless in the long run, but the fact remains that after several months of warfare her vast territories are still almost intact.

Regarding the attack on the Dardanelles Mr. Hogarth takes the view which has already been expressed in the *Field* concerning the importance of the land operations associated with the action of the Allied fleets. Not only the Gallipoli Peninsula but the Asiatic side of the straits must be strongly held before the Allied fleets can force a passage with due regard to the safety of their communications. What is more, in Mr. Hogarth's opinion the command of the Asiatic side of the straits is not to be obtained merely by the occupation of the coast line. If the mountainous interior is left in hostile hands, any army of occupation confined to the coast will be exposed to grave risks. In other words, military considerations require the occupation of the whole of the extensive north-west corner of Asia Minor, and it is presumably with this end in view that the operations against Smyrna have been undertaken.

The Bosphorus campaign on the borders of Caucasia is scarcely likely to have any very decisive effect on the fortunes of the war. It is more in the nature of a diversion to keep troops from being employed elsewhere, just like the Turkish attack on Egypt across the deserts of the Sinai Peninsula. On the borders of Caucasia the geographical conditions are about as bad as they could be for military operations. The table land on which Erzerum is situated, at an elevation of 5,600 ft., is known as the Siberia of Turkey, and the hundred-mile track which separates it from mountainous regions of recent fighting is a country with a sub-Arctic winter climate, sheltering a scanty population and affording few supplies. Different in character, but scarcely less formidable, are the desert approaches to the Suez Canal. One point which Mr. Hogarth brought out was that this region enjoyed last year a comparatively wet autumn and early winter, a combination which should have resulted in sufficient underground supplies of water for considerable forces. But the difficulties of desert transport must always remain great in the absence of a railway.

Dealing with the operations round the head of the Persian Gulf, Mr. Hogarth gave some instructive particulars about the progress of the Baghdad Railway. There are two serious gaps in the line where its route crosses the Taurus and Amanus mountains; but the gaps are occupied by good roads, and the bridge completed two years ago. A new steel bridge of eleven spans has been under construction, and was to have been finished last February. Mr. Hogarth has received information that beyond the Euphrates the line has been laid as far as Ras-el-Ain, nearly half way to Mosul, on the Tigris. From Mosul the Tigris affords communication with the country round the Persian Gulf. Long, broken, and toilsome as this route is, the Turks have managed to bring up a good deal of heavy artillery by it, and to collect an army of more than 50,000 regular troops as well as considerable numbers of Kurd and Arab irregulars. Apart from their resistance, the natural conditions of the country are very unfavourable at the present time to the advance of the Indian expeditionary force. The rivers are in flood, while on either hand are deserts and marshes inhabited by powerful tribes. Altogether Mr. Hogarth is of opinion that no advance on Baghdad, which lies nearly 600 miles up river from the Persian Gulf, is to be expected—at any rate until a decisive blow against Constantinople has weakened the Turks' powers to maintain their force in Mesopotamia.

In regard to the Netherlands Bank dividend, it is learned that although the gross profits considerably exceeded those of last year, the Directors were of opinion that they ought not to propose a higher dividend, but make considerable writings off on foreign Bills of Exchange, especially Belgian and German, as well as on securities.

## DOMINIONS AND THE WAR.

## MATERIAL AND MUNITIONS.

[BY HOWARD D'ARVILLE IN THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

A striking testimony to the value of the help given by the Dominions in the war has been paid by the Prime Minister of this country, who spoke on the 19th May, and as the wonderful record he gave of the provision of material has undoubtedly awakened many at home to an interest in the resources of the great self-governing States, some reference to this subject, and to the part these countries must play in the maintenance of the war supplies of the Empire in relation to one, at least, of our great problems, may serve a useful purpose.

## VARIED RESOURCES.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the long list of valuable gifts received from overseas but the extraordinary variety of the presentations affords some slight indication of national development, which has indeed reached a stage that must exercise a profound influence upon any scheme of organization for war.

From Canada have come not only hundreds of thousands of bags of flour and similar quantities of bushels of oats, potatoes, apples, and other fruits, with substantial subscriptions of money, which have gone to provide ambulance cars, hospital buildings, clothing, etc.

Australia has provided many thousands of pounds worth of frozen meat, together with bacon, butter, milk, flour, boots, clothing, and even pack animals for Egypt. Substantial money contributions in aid of Belgium and otherwise were given, and in relation to Australia's aid to the wounded, it must not be forgotten that she sent with her Expeditionary Force the beautifully fitted hospital ship *Gaillard*, with its operating theatre, X-ray studio, bacteriological laboratory, etc., and having accommodation for 300 sick and wounded.

New Zealand has likewise contributed grants for Belgian relief, and, while also providing meat, cheese, clothing, etc., has presented a monoplane, X-ray apparatus, and many large money contributions.

South Africa, with all her local claims, has provided a field ambulance, a large amount of fruit, eggs, wine, clothing, tobacco, maize, and also money contributions.

Perhaps, however, enough has been said to show the nature of the resources which have come to the Empire's aid; but in view of the urgent need of the moment and the great distances separating the Dominions from the United Kingdom and each other it may be asked what steps have been, and are being, taken to produce that actual war material which is so essential for success on sea and land.

## THE PACIFIC QUESTION.

Before answering the above question it may be well to refer, in a few words as possible, to a problem which this great war will undoubtedly do much to solve. Put shortly, it comes to this: That those States having great Pacific seaboard cannot depend for their manufacturing and sustaining power in respect of ships, armaments, and warlike stores upon the resources of two small islands thousands of miles away in the North-East Atlantic, and any efficient organization must aim at developing the means of supply in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand of all the essential requirements of naval and military forces operating in theatres so far removed from the activities of Europe. It is true that the concentration of the naval forces of the United Kingdom and New Zealand upon the east-line of the enemy, which must always be the main function of a battle-fleet that hopes to maintain the command of the sea, has, in conjunction with the sea-power exercised by our gallant Japanese allies, somewhat prevented the people of these islands from appreciating the problem of the Pacific to the extent which, in other circumstances, might have been the case. But, nevertheless, the operations of the Australian navy in convoying Australian and New Zealand transports, in helping to sweep the Pacific free of German warships, in destroying enemy wireless stations, and, incidentally, in preventing the bombardment of coast towns, has convinced our kinsmen overseas of the vital nature of the problem involved in the upkeep and maintenance of naval and military forces which are acting in areas so distant from the main bases of supply.

## WHAT AUSTRALIA HAS DONE.

It is to the infinite credit of the Australian naval authorities that they were able to provide for the supply and maintenance of the Commonwealth Fleet during its recent very active and varied work. Naval bases were established with commendable rapidity, while the supply ships and colliers have been where they were needed at the right moment, and coal and oil have been made readily available in the vast Pacific Ocean. As it is claimed that the *Australia* has already covered 50,000 miles since the outbreak of the war, and other ships have secured splendid records, it is hardly necessary to enlarge upon the widespread character of the work accomplished.

But it is also to the credit of Commonwealth statesmen on both sides of politics (for Senator Milson, the late Minister of Defence, performed excellent work, which the present Minister, Senator Pearce, is carrying forward) that they have realized the importance of shipbuilding and repairing stations, and at Cockatoo Island the construction is now proceeding of a light cruiser of the Bristol class, and three destroyers, which, when completed, may be trusted to uphold the traditions of British seamanship as brilliantly as the vessels now forming the Australian Fleet.

It was pointed out in the last article that military war stores were being manufactured to a large extent in Australia, but it is worth adding that the Government small arms factory at Lithgow is now employing hundreds of workmen, and while it is obviously undesirable to discuss the output of rifles, it is sufficient to say that the factory is working overtime, and many thousands of

pounds have been spent on the buildings and equipment. The Government have been manufacturing cordite at their own factory, set up for the purpose since 1912, and a harness and leather accountants' factory, and also a clothing factory, are run under their direct auspices. There are also many private concerns manufacturing arms and explosives.

In New Zealand it is not possible to say that the local manufacture of ammunition at Auckland is producing all the requirements of the Dominion.

## CANADIAN PRODUCTIVE POWER.

The public at home, being accustomed to look upon Canada as an important source for the supply of food and raw material, do not regard this Dominion as a manufacturing centre. Yet Canada has now many great industrial enterprises equipped with the most modern machinery, and there are probably not less than twenty-five firms in the country at the present moment engaged in the manufacture of shells or their parts. One firm alone, which only a short time ago turned its attention to war supplies, recently secured an order from Russia for 5,000,000 shells (half to be shrapnel and half explosive) for 18-pound field guns, and another order from one of our Allies has just been received. Believing that their manufacturing can produce a great deal more than the present output, Canadian manufacturers, naturally, do not view with favour the mission sent out from this country to secure Canadian labourers, skilled in the production of munitions, for work at home. No doubt the statement to the effect that the Canadian Vickers Company is executing an order for the construction of several submarines caused satisfaction in the Dominion, but there is certainly a feeling that the full manufacturing power of the country is not being utilised.

In view of the necessity for the adequate provision of naval and military armaments and supplies in the countries having interests in the Pacific area, as pointed out above, the importance of turning upon the present opportunity to develop their productive capacity in this direction can hardly be overestimated.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

## LEAVE.

Pte. K. Brayshaw's leave of absence is extended to 10.7.15.

## MUSKETRY PART I.

Recruits of Scouts Company (except No. 3 Section) will attend at King's Park Range on Friday, 9th July, at 4 p.m., to fire the above. Uniform must be worn. Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend.

## PARADES.

Parades for Thursday, 8th instant:—  
5.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery Battery and Left Section M. G. Co. Drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. N. Co. (S. and men of Central Section M. G. Co., Civil Service Co., and Scouts Company who have not been passed out—Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at Headquarters under Sergeant Major Higby. Recruits under Sgt. Bullock. Remainder, nil.

## DETAIL.

GUN CLUB HILL, KOWLOON:—  
On duty until 10th inst. ... H.K.V.R.

DETENTION CAMP, KOWLOON:—  
On duty until 10th inst. ... H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Captain,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

## PARADES.

"A" Co. will parade on Friday, July 9th, outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. Dress, drill order, shirt sleeves.

Recruits will parade under Sergeant Major Bond on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, July 12th, Wednesday, July 14th, and Thursday, July 15th. Dress, drill order, shirt sleeves.

"D" Co. will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday, 14th July, at 5.30 p.m., under Sergeant Major Cooke. Dress, drill order. Signallers will parade at Murray Battery on Wednesday, 14th July, at 5.30 p.m.

## CLASSES OF INSTRUCTION.

A class of instruction will be held on the Cricket Ground at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 13th, and Thursday, July 15th, under Sgt. Major Bond. Dress, drill order, shirt sleeves.

## GUN CLUB HILL PICKET AND PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.

The H.K.V.C. will relieve the H.K.V.R. on Saturday, July 10th.

## TRANSFERS.

Pte. C. W. Ward is transferred to "D" Co. Lic.-Cpl. F. Fisher transferred to "D" Co.

## POSTINGS.

Pte. F. A. Mackintosh having joined is posted to Co. B Sec. 4.

Pte. B. Abraham having joined is posted to Co. B Sec. 1.

Pte. H. Davidson having joined is posted to Co. B Sec. 1.

Pte. J. McH. Leckie having joined is posted to Co. B Sec. 3.

Pte. A. E. Webb Co. C Sec. 1 having been found by a court of inquiry absent from duty without leave since 2nd June, 1915, has been posted as a deserter.

## RECRUITMENT.

Members of A, B, and C Co. must exchange their Buff equipment for web equipment at Volunteer Headquarters on application to Sergt. Major Higby before Friday, July 9th between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

## G. K. H. BRUTON, Capt.

Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES—(CENTRAL POLICE STATION, 5.30 P.M.).

Thursday, July 8th—Nos. 3 and 4 Portuguese Platoons.

Friday, July 9th—Combined Parade in uniform and with arms.

Monday, July 12th—Combined Parade for Inspection by H. E. General Kelly.

## RECRUITS.

As from this date, the names of all candidates for membership of the Police Reserve must be submitted to the D. S. P. and none must be sworn in without his permission.

Constable E. Z. Rosser will attend the Recruits Parade each Wednesday in addition to his Company parades.

## F. C. JERKIN,

D. S. P. (Reserve).

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



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MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

[381]

## KEROSENE.

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THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

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THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without case. Price for 2 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,  
73, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [726]



# AT THE DARDANELLES. A MAGNIFICENT BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, July 6th.  
[At the time of going to press yesterday morning several sections of the following story had not arrived. We now append the message in its complete form.]

A despatch from Reuters' special correspondent at the Dardanelles recounting the battle on June 25th describes the extraordinary character of the terrain over which the fight took place.

Following almost a line with the sea coast is a long deep ravine which the army calls "The Nullah." The river Sauchidere flows through the bottom. Between the Nullah and the coast, which here ends in a sheer cliff 400 feet high, is a narrow plateau. The British trenches began on the seaward edge of this, being faced closely by the Turkish trenches, and then traversed the plateau and dipped into the nullah, thence right across the Peninsula. The British artillery hammered the nullah with the biggest bombardment which the Turks have yet known. The quantity and weight of the heavy guns must have surprised the enemy, while the warships also plastered the Turkish positions. It was magnificent to see the huge bursts of smoke and dust leaping up in an even line following the course of the enemy trenches, the gunners showing deadly precision.

BRITISH OBSERVATION BALLOON AT WORK.  
Overhead floated an observation balloon tethered to a ship. An enemy aeroplane tried to bomb the balloon, but missed and was driven off. Then the British field guns, making the enemy's barbed wire a special target, were completely successful. Now came the work of the infantry. At the bottom of the Nullah the British and Turkish advance trenches were only separated by sandbags, beyond was Boomerang Fort, with its innumerable independent saps. Boomerang had enfiladed all previous attempts to advance, but now the British, waiting on platforms and ladders, leapt over the parapets and jumped in a few seconds into the fort. Their loss was surprisingly small and once the British were inside they made short work of the Turks. This was the preliminary to the main attack in which three battalions did brilliant work, taking three lines of trenches on the plateau next the sea.

TROOPS' MAGNIFICENT ADVANCE.  
The most spectacular moment was when the British advanced along the open ground and over the lines of trenches already captured and took two lines beyond. The sun was shining on the British bayonets, and the men were advancing magnificently as if no enemy was near. The enemy was got fairly on the run, and they could be seen from the ships hurriedly retreating. The work of the afternoon consisted mostly of repulsing enemy counter-attacks. The Turkish artillery was active, but it was outmatched by the British, the latter moving its range as the infantry advanced, and kept a line of shells bursting over the enemy's receding front all day.

GRUESOME SPECTACLES.  
The Allies spent the next day in consolidating their positions and clearing up. The appalling mess left by the Turks fairly beggared description. I examined the Nullah and Boomerang Fort. At the bottom of the Nullah dead Turks were lying in shallow pools of green water, and the stench was frightful. Parapets had been built over bodies which had been placed as bullet-stoppers with earth lightly thrown over to form the parapets. The limbs of half-buried Turks emerged from the ground in the Turkish trenches. The Boomerang was filled with freshly killed Turks. They lay curled up with crick-crack bombs at their feet ready to use. Boomerang was still full of Turkish equipment and material. Everything showed the

REMARKABLE PHYSICAL ENDURANCE OF THE TURKS.  
who had lived for weeks shielded by the bodies of their comrades, breathing the intolerable stench and walking over their own half-buried dead whenever they moved. Yet they fought well, knowing that sooner or later their own bodies would be used as substitutes for sandbags unless they got decent burial from the invader. These were the men who set great store on Moslem burial rights. The heat was terrific, and many have tried the endurance of our young troops, though the long service Division from India laughed at it. The Turkish prisoners are big strapping fellows, but their moaning wounded were in poor contrast to our invariably cheerful lads, going down to the hospitals eager for news as to the result of the battle, those able to walk smoking cigarettes and exchanging experiences.

## DAIRY FARM CO. SUED.

### A COOLIE AND HIS WAGES.

The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., were sued by a motor-car coolie named Ho Wun at the Summary Court yesterday the claim being for \$20, \$10 for wages due, and \$10 for wages in lieu of notice. Mr. Gardiner was for plaintiff and Mr. Donnys (of Messrs. Donnys and Bowley) defended.

At the outset Mr. Donnys called attention to the description of plaintiff's residence as set out in the writ, which was given as "a matched on inland lot 32." That was really Pokfulam, where there were a number of matcheds, and there was really no possible chance of them finding plaintiff assuming they were successful. In view of this he asked for security for costs.

Mr. Gardiner said that there was no other address to give. The matched bore no number. If plaintiff were living at 96, The Peak, it would be all right, but all he could say was that he was living in a matched.

Plaintiff's evidence was to the effect that one day he was too ill to attend to the car, and he sent a substitute. He was subsequently asked to give an explanation of his absence. He did so, and was then told that he was dismissed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Donnys, the man said he was really paid weekly and alleged that it was the practice of the Dairy Farm Company when any employee wanted to leave, to make that employee work for a month without wages. Plaintiff denied that when he was dismissed he threw a bucket at Mr. Oliphant, the assistant manager. The latter beat him and chased him about, but he (plaintiff) did not throw anything. Mr. Donnys described the case as a frivolous and vexatious one, and said that, as showing plaintiff's attitude, when he was dismissed he became very abusive, and also threw a bucket at Mr. Oliphant.

Mr. Oliphant giving evidence said the coolie was dismissed because he did not ride on the car when it was his duty to do so. He had been warned several times about this. When dismissed the coolie gave him some "sauce," whereupon witness caught hold of him by the neck and pushed him off the premises. Shortly after this the coolie came back and threw a bucket at him. He did not treat the coolie badly; he was not a "coolie driver."

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, witness again denied that he was a "coolie driver."

Mr. Gardiner—Let me recall an incident at the Dairy Farm in 1913; you were the cause of it, were you not?—No, I was not.

As a result of that trouble all the coolies left, did they not, because of your cruelty to a coolie?—No, I stood up for a European.

Judgment was given for defendant with costs.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### MISSIONS TO SEAMEN, HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the Missions to Seamen, Hongkong, I beg to make an appeal through your paper for magazines, illustrated papers, newspapers, novels, etc. All papers, especially at the present time, are in great demand by the men of the many ships which call at Hongkong. Old magazines and novels, illustrated papers and newspapers such as the *Overseas Daily Mail*, the *Weekly Times*, and the weekly papers, although old to people on shore, are often new to men on ships. We will welcome a regular supply of magazines, etc. Bundles of papers should be sent to the Chaplain, Seamen's Institute, 8 Praya East, Hongkong. If the names of the sender is attached all papers, etc. will be acknowledged. Yours truly,

W. T. FEATHERSTONE,  
Chaplain and Superintendent.

### NATURALISED CITIZENS AND THE WAR.

A meeting of naturalised British subjects of German and Austro-Hungarian origin was held on May 27th at the Memorial Hall, London to declare their true allegiance to the King, their attachment to the British Empire, and their condemnation of the methods of war adopted by the enemy.

Over 1,300 persons were present. Mr. P. Eckstein presided, and amongst those on the platform were Sir Sigismund Neumann, Mr. W. Hartmann, J.P., Mr. S. Bettman, J.P., Mr. E. Mertens, J.P., Mr. Leopold Hirsch, Mr. A. Hattenbach (of the Straits Settlements), Mr. A. G. Meissner, Mr. Sam. Baer, Mr. Emil Fuchs, M.V.O., and others. Deputations representing various parts of the country attended.

## HONGKONG SHIPPING.

### INTERESTING REPORT BY THE U.S. CONSUL GENERAL.

Mr. George E. Anderson, United States Consul-General, in an extremely interesting and somewhat voluminous report on the trade of Hongkong in 1914, has the following interesting comments on the shipping of the port:—

The war, as a matter of course, affected shipping entering and clearing Hongkong more than any other single interest in the port. Previous to the opening of hostilities the year's record in shipping was exceptionally satisfactory in most respects. There was the large tonnage usual to the port, and there was a constantly improving service in practically all routes serving this part of the world. With the advent of war, however, German and Austrian ships, which constituted, respectively, the third and fifth largest tonnage of national vessels entering and clearing from the port, stopped, while some of the largest and finest vessels of Great Britain were taken into Government service. Japan's vessels were taken from service in a similar way to some extent, and the entire service of shipping both to and from Europe and across the Pacific was well demoralized. Much of the tonnage thus removed is still out of service to Hongkong. In the meantime the fair revival of trade in some lines, especially the trade with the United States, has led to a demand for tonnage which at present can not be met. Ships now in service, especially to the United States, are being pushed to their utmost capacity as to freight and to a large extent as to passengers. Freight rates were increased after the outbreak of the war, and still further increases are being arranged for by the several conferences at the present writing.

In the opening months of last year there were a number of notable additions to both the trans-Pacific and the European service. Nearly all lines made notable additions to their fleets, this being particularly the case with the Japanese services both to Europe and the United States. New trans-Pacific freight lines were established and several lines were inaugurated with the ultimate end of affording a round-the-world service through the Panama Canal. While the war has interfered with these respective services in a way to make the present review impracticable and without value, there is every reason to anticipate that with the resumption of normal conditions these and still further additions to these services will be maintained.

### GENERAL SHIPPING SITUATION.

The general shipping situation in the Far East at the beginning of the present year was far from satisfactory. While the volume of freight moving in either direction, both across the Pacific and to Europe and the United States by way of the Suez Canal, is far from normal, it is far in excess of the supply of ocean tonnage available for its transportation, so long as German and Austrian ships are interned and kept out of the trade and so long as so large a share of British tonnage in the Far East is used for Government purposes. As the volume of trade from the Far East becomes normal, and especially as that from China and Japan to the United States resumes to a greater or less extent its wonted volume, the need of tonnage is becoming more and more acute. Thousands of tons of freight have been piled on the docks in Chinese and Japanese ports awaiting shipment, while reports from American ports on tonnage coming in this direction indicate a similar though less acute state of things.

Freight rates continue to advance, and things are rapidly assuming such a condition that the volume of American trade in the Far East and of Chinese exports to the United States may be seriously curtailed because of the prevailing conditions in the shipping business. Ship owners are enjoying a harvest, but it is seriously questioned whether even their interests are being served by the present condition of things since further advances of freight in some lines will lead to a general stagnation of business in other lines than those directly concerned.

### RESTRICTIONS ON SHIPMENTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

Coast services and those to and from India in connection with the trans-Pacific services in which American importers and exporters are directly interested have been so demoralized by the war that comparisons at this time are without value. War restrictions on many lines of import and export, however, such as on rubber and certain metals like wolfram and antimony, etc., have materially affected shipping. The enforcement of rules as to rubber as contraband in Hongkong, for example, has prevented transshipment of such goods here even when shipped from neutral countries like Java and the Dutch East Indies generally to neutral countries like the United States on through bills of lading, and the result has been the establishing of new and direct lines of ships from Java to the United States by way of Manila on the one hand and the Suez Canal on the other for the care of this neutral business. It is unlikely that this business will ever again come to Hongkong.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW TRADE ROUTES.

New trade routes are being established as a result of the war, and it seems likely from the situation here that these new routes in time will be assimilated to new ones established or to be established in connection with the Panama Canal, so that trade routes in the future in this part of the world may be considerably different from what they have been in the past. At all events, it may be taken as a definite prospect that the trade between the United States and the East Indies and probably far more extensive than it ever has been. The influence Philippine trade with the United States has in this connection is considerable. The development of American trade in that part of the world merits the attention of all American exporters.

## EXTENDING AMERICAN TRADE.

The matter of extending America's trade in the Hongkong field and in the Far East generally at the present time hinges more upon results of the war in Europe than in any change in the normal relations of the United States to China, Japan, India, China, or any other portion of the Hongkong field. What can be done in this line has been the subject of special reports from this consulate general in the past few months. [See report published in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for December 8th, 1914.]

American opportunities depend largely upon the resumption of normal conditions in China. With the advent of normal demand for foreign goods for use in China there will be a demand for American goods in many lines, for the reason that the United States at the present time is almost the only country in a position to supply such goods. Iron and steel products; many lines of building materials, such as glass, hardware of certain grades, construction steel, nails, wires, and all similar goods; electrical and most propelling machinery and all similar products; many lines of chemical products; clocks and watches; many lines of hardware; notions of all sorts, such as brass and fancy buttons, needles, etc.; glass and glassware; hosiery and haberdashery; paper and stationery. In all these lines of staple products there are opportunities, but they will not be great, and in general every part of the trade will be constricted. Japanese manufacturers are already in the field with Japanese manufactured substitutes for nearly all lines of German goods. While British manufacturers are suffering many disadvantages because of the war, they are still getting not only nearly all the business they have had heretofore which is now to be had, but they are also getting a large proportion of that business heretofore belonging to countries at war with Great Britain which is now available.

### SHOULD PREPARE FOR FUTURE DEMANDS.

In some respects attention should be paid at the present time more to the future than to the immediate present, for trade at present is in comparatively small volume. With the advent of normal conditions China's trade will represent a demand upon the markets of the world for many lines of goods that the United States should be prepared to supply and probably can supply more advantageously than any other country. In the readjustment of trade following the close of the war in Europe, moreover, there is more to be accomplished for permanent American trade than can be accomplished at the present time in trade which, while perhaps peculiarly open to American efforts at this time, is for the time being, at least, in comparatively small volume and value.

### NEED OF AMERICAN AGENCIES IN HONGKONG.

Attention has been called to the need of American agencies for American houses operating in this field. This need was never more apparent than during the closing months of last year in Hongkong when the business of all German houses was placed in the hands of liquidators, who were to wind up the businesses as soon as that could be done to the best advantage of all concerned. This meant that no new business could be transacted by these German firms, and in short meant that the business of all American exporters represented in Hongkong by such German houses was to be wound up with the business of the agents. This was inevitable under the situation developed by the war, and inasmuch as the German houses controlled a portion of the trade of the port, variously estimated at from one-half to two-thirds of the entire trade of Hongkong, and controlled the business of the largest American interests represented in the field other than by their own branch houses, the effect upon American trade was immediate and disastrous. Had American houses been represented by their own branch houses or at least by neutrals, their business could have continued without interruption, and instead of suffering the great disadvantage of liquidation with their German agents they could have enjoyed special advantages as neutrals in the trade of the port at a critical period. On the other hand, the liquidation of those German houses has afforded the opportunity to a new house of employing under most advantageous circumstances many experts in various lines of trade peculiar to Hongkong and of thus building up a trade organization which under ordinary circumstances would represent years of effort and expense far beyond that now necessary.

While it is idle to predict results of the war upon the trade of the Far East, it is at least evident that there will be a general readjustment of business relations in this part of the world as one of the results of the struggle now going on in Europe. The need of special attention to representation of American houses here at the present time is particularly urgent.

## VLADIVOSTOCK SHIPPING.

Shipping between Vladivostock and various points, including the United States and Japan, is at present very brisk, because of the transportation to Russia of munitions of war. According to the Osaka and Tokyo papers, Russia is now importing from the United States a large quantity of arms, ammunition, wire, automobiles, and other articles, while shipments from Japan comprise material for uniforms, boots, water-bottles, belts, and other goods. For the transportation of these goods to Vladivostock the Great Northern Steamship Company, the O.S.K. steamers *Seaside*, *Maru* and *Toson-maru* and several other Japanese steamers, in addition to the steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet and various foreign vessels are engaged.

Sir William Ramsay hears that Germany is using wood pulp to make a species of gun-cotton and is requisitioning all kinds of cotton rags, and renews the demand that cotton shall be made contraband.

## INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR  
GOLF.  
SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL"  
CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$5.50 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.75 EACH.

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW'S.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$4.00 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.00 EACH.

TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS.

PRICE \$3.50 EACH.

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS.

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

GOLF BALLS. CADDY BAGS. CLOCK GOLF  
GOLF PAINT. TEES. CAPTIVE GOLF. ETC.

JUST ARRIVED: NEW CONSIGNMENT OF  
SPALDING'S G. M. TENNIS RACKETS.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22]

WE  
ARE OFFERING FOR ONE MONTH ONLY  
A SPECIAL LINE

IN

DRAB LINEN,

[COAT AND TROUSERS \$7.50.]

GROSE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS,

29, DES VŒUX ROAD,

HONGKONG.

LONDON CUTTER.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

[662]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

[24 PAGES!]

[24 PAGES!]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

**IN ORDER TO CORRECT AN ERRONEOUS REPORT CURRENT IN THE MARKET** to the effect that, owing to Government regulations Messrs. HUNTLEY & PALMER, Ltd., Reading and London, England, are unable to fulfil the demands of their Ordinary Business, we are asked to announce on their behalf that the Company is perfectly able to execute all orders promptly, and in accordance with the Customary Trade (channels will continue to command the best attention of its works at Reading).

JOHN D. HUTCHISON & Co.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1915. [735]

## WANTED.

**BRITISH YOUTH** of good appearance and address to assist in European Star. Must be accurate at figures and good penman. Able to sketch a recommendation. Opportunity to learn an interesting business. Apply—  
Box No. 8.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1915. [734]

## BANKRUPTCY NO. 63 OF 1914.

**IN THE MATTER of a Deed of Arrangement for the benefit of Creditors between** **LEUNG SHU KONG and C. A. DA ROZA, as Trustee, and** **CRUZ BASTO & COMPANY, late of Prince's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants, in Bankruptcy.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that there being in the hands of the Trustee under the above Deed of Arrangement a surplus arising from the separate Estate of **LEUNG SHU KONG**, and as provision has been made for the satisfaction of the claims of the said **LEUNG SHU KONG**, it is the intention of the Trustee, at the expiration of fourteen days from date, to transfer such surplus to the credit of the estate of the said **CRUZ BASTO & COMPANY**.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1915.  
C. A. DA ROZA,  
Trustee. [698]

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

**PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST** due on 1st July, 1915, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 8 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.	At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.	Hongkong, Tientsin & Shanghai only.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.	Hongkong, Tientsin & Shanghai only.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.	Hongkong only.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.	Tientsin & Shanghai only.
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.	Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 2s and 6d in the £, will be paid as follows:

ON £200 BONDS.	£ s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross)	10 0 0
Less Tax at 2/6d. in the £	1 6
Net amount payable	10 0 0

ON £100 BONDS.	£ s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross)	5 0 0
Less Tax at 2/6d. in the £	7 6
Net amount payable	5 0 0

Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand. Paying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,  
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
W. S. NATHAN,  
General Manager.

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members to be held on MONDAY, 12th July, at 12 Noon, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, the following Resolutions will be proposed and if carried by a majority of those present and entitled to vote will take effect:—

1. That, in the opinion of this Extraordinary General Meeting of the Chamber, it is inconsistent with the purposes for which the Chamber was formed and exists, and inconsistent with the obligations of the Chamber towards the Government, and inconsistent with the interests of the Chamber as a whole, that any Member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a Member.
2. That accordingly the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rule to be numbered XXV, viz.:

"Any Member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a Member."

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [722]

**A SNOWBALL BAG SALE.**  
IN AID OF THE  
BELGIANS IN ENGLAND AND IN BELGIUM.  
will be held in  
THE GROUNDS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
on  
FRIDAY, JULY 9th, FROM 4-7 P.M.

**UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of** H.E. THE GOVERNOR and Lady MAY, H.E. Major General KELLY, C.B., and Mrs. KELLY, His Honour Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES and Lady DAVIES, The Commodore and Mrs. ANSTRUTHER.

By kind permission of Col. WATSON and the Officers, the Band of the 74th Panchala will play during the afternoon.

Entrance from Lower Albert Road.  
Admission 20 Cents. Tea 40 Cents.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1915.

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

**WE beg to say** that our late father, **LO HAK MING, alias LO TAK SING, alias LO TUN SHAU**, a native of Ping Yuen district, Kwong Tung, who was poor when young, and who proceeded to Ipoh, Perak, and Seremban, in the Straits Settlements, to work mines for many years, succeeded in obtaining a large sum of money, which was sent back to his native country and invested in real estate, i.e. over Sixty Houses for Shops in Szwat and Mai Yuen district, and over Twenty Houses, Shops and Schools, together with over Three Thousand *Mow* of Agricultural Land. These properties were all registered in the Magistrate's Yamen of Ching Hoi Mui-yuen and Ping-yuen, title deeds being held for them and tax regularly paid in respect of them.

Unfortunately, our late father died on the 23rd day of the 11th Moon last year in his native country. Since then, there are seven or eight sons of the deceased and each of us is entitled to a share of the said property. The first son, named **LO YUK HO**, died some time previously and left two sons named **LO HIN WAN** and **LO YU WAI**; the second son was named **LO YUK KAO, alias LO YUK NGOM**; the third **LO YUK KAO, alias LO YUK SAM**; the fourth **LO YUK KAI, alias SHING CHAI**; the fifth **LO YUK WAH**; the sixth **LO YUK CHOW, alias LO KAI MI**; the seventh **LO YUK CHOW, alias LO CHAI FANG**; the eighth **LO YUK SHING, alias LO U MIN**; the ninth **LO YUK CHING, alias LO SAT TING**; the tenth **LO YUK TAI**; the eleventh **LO YUK YUNG**; the twelfth **LO YUK KWAI**; the thirteenth **LO YUK WONG**; the fourteenth **LO YUK CHUNG**; the fifteenth **LO YUK CHUNG**; the sixteenth **LO YUK CHUNG**; the seventeenth **LO YUK MING**; and there are also six or seven grandsons.

As we have so many near relations, it is feared that among them there may be one or two who might secretly contract debts. All we brothers, therefore, had a meeting and decided that no one be allowed secretly to sell or mortgage the said property. We therefore beg to announce publicly, as we fear that our distant relatives or friends are ignorant of the fact, that the said property cannot be mortgaged or employed as security for obtaining loans of money secretly, and if any of our brothers should have secured any loan on such security the creditors should demand the repayment of it from the one who is responsible for it, otherwise we will not be held responsible for any debt contracted.

Signed:—**LO YUK NGO, LO YUK LEUNG, LO YUK KAI, LO YUK KAO, LO YUK CHOW, LO YUK CHOW, LO YUK TAI, LO YUK CHING, LO YUK YUNG, LO YUK KWAI, LO YUK WONG, LO YUK CHUNG, LO YUK CHUNG, LO YUK CHUNG, LO YUK MING.**

4th June, 4th Republican Year.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [690]

**IF YOU SHAVE WITH A SAFETY RAZOR SAVE YOUR OLD BLADES.**

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness per dozen re-sharpen them and make them like new.

**WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.**  
**CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

**BY popular English Manufacturers.**  
In all Bore and Sizes.

**SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLET SHOT.** From No. 10 to 5580, at 36, 47 and 57.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR-GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

**WM. SCHMIDT & Co.**

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [508]

**DRINK ALLSOPP'S**

**BRITISH PILSENER**

**BEER.**

**SOLE AGENTS:**

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.**

**WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## HOUSES TO LET

## NOTICE.

**TWO LET—A HOUSE** at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.  
Apply to—**ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.**  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

## TO LET.

**OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.**  
Apply to—**HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings.**  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [717]

## TO LET.

**HOUSE, No. 4, LYEMUN VILLAS, Kowloon.**  
Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.**  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [501]

## TO BE LET.

**WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.**  
Apply—**CLARK & Co., Opticians.**  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

## TO LET.

**"HOMEVILLE," No. 153, Wanchai Road, 10-Roomed House, with Small Garden. Splendid View of the Harbour. TWO GODOWNS at Wanchai, Nos. 6 and 8, Cross Lane (formerly occupied by Meyerink & Co.).**  
Apply—**D. H. Care of "Daily Press" Office.**  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [661]

## TO LET.

**FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIR VIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants' Quarters.**  
Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [615]

## TO LET.

**2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.**  
Apply within.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

## TO LET.

**FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August, next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.**  
**"PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court, 2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court, FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.**  
Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.**  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [580]

## TO LET.

**HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road, OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office, 65, Cross Street, "THE RETREAT," 25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.**  
Apply, etc.  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,**  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour immediate possession.**  
Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.**  
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

## TO LET.

**THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VEXUS ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.**  
Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [273]

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

**TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.**  
Apply to—**GODOWN, No. 2, Lee House Street.**  
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [185]

## WANTED.

**IN September, a FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSE, on the PEAK, for a year or longer.**  
Apply to—**F. C. JENKIN, Princes' Buildings.**  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [730]

## INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT

**WATSON'S PYERIS.**

(Registered.)

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.  
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring. There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain, And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

PINTS 85 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPLITS 50 CTS. " "

TRADE MARK.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

REFRIGERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXUS ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, JULY 8th, 1915.

## THE KAISER'S PROPHECY.

THE KAISER'S prophecy that the war will end by October is one of world-wide interest, coming as it does from the one man on whom alone, in one sense, the decision rests. But we assume from the statement that the KAISER'S prediction was enthusiastically cheered by the military audience he was addressing that His Majesty conveyed the idea that the war would be ended before the winter set in by the complete victory of Germany over all her foes. Whether that was actually in the KAISER'S mind is not at all clear from the brief cable received, but if the KAISER is really under the delusion that he can bring his adversaries to the point of submission within the next three months and that he will emerge from the struggle as Emperor of the greater part of the Continent of Europe, we can only regard it as one more proof of a mind diseased and of hopeless incapacity to accurately judge the situation. What is there in the present position of the war to encourage such colossal conceit? Germany, it would be foolish to deny, is in a strong position. She has so far successfully kept her enemies at bay beyond the limits of her own territory. She is still in possession of practically the whole of Belgium and of a considerable area of the territory of France. On her Eastern front, in co-operation with her Austrian allies, she has driven the hosts of Russia from the Carpathian mountains—captured by them after months of strenuous warfare involving untold sacrifices on both sides—right back through Galicia to the very borders of Russia itself, a distance of over a hundred miles. In Poland also the Russian armies are falling back before the advancing armies of Germany. On the extreme North of the long line, in the vicinity of Libau, the position is again, for the moment, at least, favourable to German arms. These are the circumstances, no doubt, which have inspired the KAISER'S unbounded

optimism. But much as we should all like to see the war ended by October, we cannot doubt that the prospect is utterly illusory unless it arises from an intention on the part of the KAISER to yield unconditionally rather than face another winter campaign. On any other hypothesis it is manifestly absurd to expect the end of the war within the next three or four months. Consider what a German triumph means. In the first place, it would involve humiliating submission by Russia before she had an opportunity of exerting her full strength. Only a fifth of Russia's great army, it is said, has been able yet to take the field. Secondly, even assuming that the Germans were able to break through the Allies' lines on the Western front, drive General Foch's "contemptible little army," sadly depleted, back to its own territory, and completely destroy the armies of General Joffre—a very large order in itself to be accomplished in the short space of four months—there would still remain the task of disposing of the British Navy before the conquest of Germany's most hated foe could be attempted. Not until all this is accomplished could Germany expect a cessation of the struggle at the Dardanelles, unless that struggle is ended sooner by the triumph of the Anglo-French forces and the submission of Turkey. Then there would remain Italy to settle with, and the colonies throughout the world, which have been wrested from Germany by her foes during the last eleven months, to be recovered. Of course, if the KAISER achieved the miracle of making his enemies sue for peace, the restoration of the German colonies would be one of the essential conditions of the Treaty. But we only need to reflect for a moment on all this, and the utter foolishness of the KAISER'S prediction that the end of the war will be reached by October becomes clear to the meanest intelligence, unless, as we have said, the end comes through the unconditional submission of Germany and her Allies. The past eleven months have been but months of preparation for all Germany's foes, and the KAISER'S notion that the war will be ended by October must appear to them not the least surprising of the many miscalculations which have been made in Germany concerning the war. Notwithstanding the Russian setback—which we cannot doubt will prove of no military advantage to Germany in the long run—the Allies remain more closely united than ever in their determination to attain complete victory in the war. Shortly after the war began Mr. ASQUITH in a public speech declared the conditions on which the war will end. "We shall never sheathe the sword—until we have not lightly drawn—until Belgium recovers in full measure all, and more than all, that she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression; until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation; and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed." That declaration represents the aim and purpose of each and all of Germany's foes, who have made it compact to formulate the terms of peace jointly when the times comes and not to conclude peace separately. Within the past few weeks the British Prime Minister has been cheered to the echo for declaring the readiness of the Empire to fight "to the last man, to the last ounce of silver and the last drop of blood." Germany cannot possibly win; and if the KAISER desires to avoid another winter campaign, it is time that peace negotiations began. No overtures of the kind are ever likely to come from his adversaries. The only inference to be drawn from the KAISER'S pronouncement is that he realises that the time has arrived when he must make a final and supreme effort. By forcing back the Russians he has considerably shortened his eastern line and can afford to transfer large forces to the Western front for a persistent and remorseless effort to destroy the French and British armies. He is evidently prepared to sacrifice the lives of his men on a most stupendous scale in this last effort to overwhelm his western foes. If that task can be accomplished a bargain might be struck with Russia and the war brought to an end. That seems to be the scheme. Experienced troops have already been released from the eastern front and transported to the west where Germany is now renewing her efforts to pierce the line. It is her last chance. She cannot continue to go on for another year losing men at the rate at which she has lost them in the last twelve months, and the KAISER appears to have made up his mind that cost what it may, a final and supreme effort must be made during the next three months to destroy the French and British armies, and to occupy Paris and the northern coast of France. If that can be achieved the German people will perhaps be reconciled to a prolongation of the war; but if the effort fails—as we confidently hope and believe it will—then, we take it, the KAISER will be prepared to recognise the hopelessness of the struggle and to end his prophecy to be fulfilled in the only way it can conceivably be fulfilled within the next three or four months.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Piercy left the Colony by the *Monteagle* yesterday for a trip to Vancouver.

An authoritative denial of a rumour relating to Messrs. Huntley & Palmers trade with the Colony will be found in our advertisement columns.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advice from their Shanghai office that the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of Tls. 3 for the year ending 30th April, 1915.

A quiet naval and military wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday, when Lieut. A. H. Dobbs, of the 126th Panchala, son of Lieut.-Col. A. H. Dobbs, of Bray, Ireland, was married to Dorothy, second daughter of John Lambert, R.D., R.N.R., Lloyd's surveyor. The bride was given away by her father, and Lieut. Duguid was "best man." Among the naval and military officers present were Col. Watson and Engineer-Commander J. Dawson. The reception took place at the Hongkong Hotel, and the happy couple left for Taipo in the afternoon. They proceeded to India this week.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was prosecuted by Mr. Haslett, Traffic Inspector on the Kowloon-Canton Railway, for opening the level crossing gate on the railway opposite Holt's Godowns after it had been closed to permit the passage of a train. Mr. Haslett said that the express was due, and reached the spot just after the defendant had been arrested by him. Defendant was warned by the Magistrate of the dangerous nature of his offence, and told that he might have been fined \$50. As he was a first offender he would only be fined \$10, or in default he would have to go to prison for 14 days.

At the resumed hearing of the Chinese extradition case at the Magistracy yesterday the defendant, Hung Shu Lung, refused to divulge the names of certain "gentry" who are stated by the defence to have been concerned with him in the organisation of a third revolution. It would be dangerous, he said, and the people would get into serious trouble. He gave the names of one, and was asked by Mr. Jenkin (for the Crown) why he should mention that man, in preference to the others. Defendant: "It is not dangerous for him now. Mr. Bruton—the man is now dead, although defendant does not know it. Mr. Jenkin: Would you be prepared to admit that the person you named has been dead 10 years?—No, he was living when I saw him. Evidence for the defence was continued, and the case remanded.

## TENANT AND SUB-TENANT. DECISION IN AN ACTION BY EUROPEANS.

Mr. Justice Hazeland delivered his decision at the Summary Court yesterday in the action brought by H. Mace, formerly tenant of 98d, Wanchai Road, against A. C. Bower, warehouseman, of "B" Block, married quarters, Queen's Road East, for the recovery of \$73.41 for rental and lighting of part of 98d, Wanchai Road. The only item in dispute was \$35, damages in lieu of a month's notice, the remainder having been paid into Court by the defendant.

Mr. Justice Hazeland said he was not satisfied that the plaintiff told the defendant on the 22nd May that he was going to give notice to the superior landlord at the end of the month of May so as to clear out at the end of June. He proposed to accept the version given by the defendant, that the words used by the plaintiff were "I intend giving up the house at the end of the month," without specifying a particular month. By the words "End of the month" plaintiff intended such to mean the end of June, and the defendant thought the plaintiff meant the end of May. There being this mistake, what was the legal position? "I am of opinion," said his lordship, "that the case must be decided having regard to what construction a reasonable man would put upon the acts of the parties."

His lordship then quoted authorities, and went on to say that the notice having been given as late as May 22nd, the defendant, whom he must assume to be a reasonable man, ought to have known that the words "End of the month" meant the end of June, and not the end of May, as the defendant was entitled to a month to quit. If the defendant had thought that the superior landlord had given notice to the plaintiff at the end of April to quit at the end of May and that the plaintiff had forgotten until May 22nd to give such notice to the defendant, the answer to that was that the plaintiff would not have forgotten and would have given notice to the defendant as soon as he had received notice from the superior landlord. That being the views of his lordship on the question, he would give judgment for the plaintiff, and the defendant would have to pay the plaintiff's costs in respect of this portion of the case.



# THE WAR.

## RUSSIAN BLOW AT ENEMY FLANK.

4,000 KILLED OR CAPTURED.

### BRITISH RESUME OFFENSIVE.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK NEAR YPRES.

### HISTORICAL DESPATCH FROM SIR IAN HAMILTON.

"ANGLO-FRENCH GALLANTRY NEVER EXCELLED."

### GRIM FIGHTING ON ISONZO.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RENEWED ACTIVITY OF THE BRITISH.

##### ENEMY'S TRENCHES CAPTURED.

London, July 6th.  
A despatch from Field-Marshal Sir John French says:—

Since my last report there has been no change, and fighting has been mainly confined to intermittent artillery duels, the feature of which has been the enemy's employment of a large quantity of gas shells, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

During the same period the enemy exploded eight mines without damaging our trenches, while, on the contrary, on the 30th June we blew in 50 yards of the enemy's front line north of Neuve Chapelle.

On the evening of the 4th inst. our howitzer fire blew in a German sap to the north of Ypres. A platoon of infantry advanced to complete its destruction. The few Germans who survived the artillery fire were driven out by the bayonet. A machine-gun in the sap was found to have been destroyed. Our casualties were insignificant, and the platoon returned practically intact, having completely succeeded in its mission. The German report that they repulsed an attack on the Pilkem road with sanguinary loss is presumably the enemy's version of this affair.

On the morning of the 5th inst. a party of Germans rushed a barricade on the Ypres-Roulers railway after a bombardment lasting for two hours, but an immediate counter-attack recaptured the position.

The morning, on the extreme left, north of Ypres, we captured 200 yards of enemy's trenches, capturing 80 prisoners. The French on our left contributed to this success with the fire of their guns and trench mortars.

#### ACTIVITY ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

##### FIGHTING STILL FIERCE AT ARRAS.

Paris, July 6th.  
The battle around Arras is still very fierce around Souchez Station, which remains in our hands, despite the repeated efforts of the Germans. The latter bombarded Arras throughout the night. The battle in Artois has been incessant. The French artillery frequently enveloped the attacking columns in curtains of fire.

The communiqué adds:—The Germans were twice completely repulsed on the heights of the Meuse.

The Germans resumed the offensive at Bois le Pretre, and attempted two assaults in different portions of the wood. These were entirely checked by artillery and rifle fire, which inflicted heavy losses.

#### IMPORTANT GERMAN ESSAY FAILS.

Paris, July 6th.  
An official Note emphasizes the failure of the German attempt with large forces to cut the communications between Verdun and Chalons. The attack was completely stopped in 200 yards, and German attacks have since been defeated with very heavy loss. The number of prisoners alleged in a German communiqué is the total of our killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The alleged German success at Feytahe, Bois le Pretre, is an invention.

#### A GERMAN CLAIM.

Amsterdam, July 6th.  
A German communiqué claims that they have captured 1,000 Frenchmen at Bois le Pretre.

#### ARRAS AND RHEIMS AGAIN BOMBARDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

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#### AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GRIM FIGHTING ALONG ISONZO.

##### AUSTRIANS' RARE METHODS.

Rome, July 7th.  
That severe fighting is in progress on the Italian front is apparent by the restrained language of the latest communiqué which says:—

The Austrians are stubbornly resisting and repeatedly and vigorously counter-attacking the Italian advance along the Isonzo. The enemy up to the present have failed to recapture an inch of ground, though they have been resorting to the basest methods. One of the commonest of their tricks is that in which at regular intervals detachments raise their hands in token of surrender, and then suddenly fall flat, unmasking dense lines of sharpshooters.

The communiqué grimly adds:—This will henceforth have little effect. Notwithstanding the difficulties, the Italian commanders and troops are determined to attain their objectives, regardless of cost. The enemy has also been active in the Tyrol, in Trentino, and in Carnia. Attacks west of Haverdo and north of Palgrando on the 5th inst. were repulsed with heavy losses.

#### AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RUSSIAN AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

##### BRILLIANT RAIDS.

Petrograd, July 6th.  
The Russian aeroplanes have been making brilliant raids lately. They achieved a great coup at Przhevorsk. They dropped bombs on the station, where fire long trains were stationed, and ignited one and blew up—as has since been learned—300,000 rounds of artillery ammunition.

#### TRIESTE ARSENAL BOMBED.

Rome, July 6th.  
A dirigible bombed Trieste and severely damaged the Arsenal. The airship returned safely.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FRENCH DESTROYER'S GOOD WORK.

London, July 7th.  
A French destroyer toured the coast of Asia Minor and sank eleven supply ships.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANY'S REPLY TO U.S. NOTE.

##### CONCESSIONS INSUFFICIENT.

Washington, July 7th.  
High officials agree that the United States cannot without sacrificing important and neutral rights approve of Germany's proposals. The exact terms of the Note have not up to the present been divulged, but it is known that such concessions as Germany is willing to make are considered insufficient. Indeed it is believed that President Wilson will make it clear to Germany that the United States will not make any concessions from the position based in the International Naval Prize Codes. It appears that Germany is not willing to yield to the United States rights under International Law, and asks for many compromises or concessions involving America's surrender of important neutral rights.

Officials are of opinion that Germany's offer of immunity with many restrictions to certain passenger ships would permit Germany to interpret what America's rights are on the High Seas, both doubtless involving the United States sooner or later in difficulties with other belligerents.

#### GENERAL VON SANDERS REPORTED WOUNDED.

Amiens, July 7th.  
It is reported here that General Liman von Sanders and three high German officers have been wounded in Gallipoli.

#### NEW ZEALAND AND THE WAR.

Wellington (N.Z.), July 7th.  
The Opposition has rejected the Government's offer to form a National Ministry for the duration of the war, suggesting as an alternative the extension of the powers of the special Parliamentary Defence Committee to deal with all questions arising out of the war.

#### SOUTH AFRICA'S PATRIOTISM.

##### AN OVERSEAS CONTINGENT.

Pretoria, July 7th.  
The Imperial Government has accepted the Union of South Africa's offer of a contingent for service overseas.

#### EXPLOSION IN CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES FACTORY.

Montreal, July 7th.  
Seven men, including a British Government inspector, were killed in an explosion at a factory of the Canadian Explosives Company. It is believed that a German, who was formerly employed at the factory, is responsible.

#### RIOTING IN CEYLON.

London, July 6th.  
Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, said that voluminous reports on recent rioting in Ceylon contain no evidence of German instigation.

#### OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### STATE LIQUOR CONTROL IN MUNITIONS AREAS.

London, July 7th.  
At a meeting of members of the House of Commons of all parties it was decided to initiate a campaign to urge upon munition employers and workmen the vital importance of securing the utmost output.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech, said that if the war were to be won in a moderate period a great increase in skilled and unskilled workers and female labour was essential.

#### BRITISH REGISTRATION BILL.

London, July 6th.  
In the House of Commons, Sir T. P. Whitaker moved the rejection of the Registration Bill till it has been shown that the Government's present powers were insufficient. He did not object to compulsion and conscription if necessary, but the Bill was needless and raised the greatest controversy of the day. Anyhow the administration of the Bill must not be in the hands of the military. They were hopeless in business matters.

#### SUSTAINING THE WAR MACHINE.

##### FRENCH PEOPLE BRING THEIR GOLD.

Paris, July 6th.  
There has been an extraordinary response to M. Ribot's appeal for gold in exchange for paper money. The people hastening to bring their gold to the Bank of France. There were incessant streams towards the six different entrances of all classes, including poor women with gold pieces saved for a rainy day, beside people offering gold valued at 10,000 francs.

#### BRITISH WAR LOAN.

London, July 6th.  
The well-known brewers, Guinness and Co., have subscribed £5,000,000 to the War Loan. The Imperial Tobacco Company has subscribed £1,000,000 to the War Loan. Insurance Companies to-day are heavily subscribing.

#### AMPUTATION OPERATIONS ON BRITISH SOLDIERS.

London, July 6th.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. J. Tennant (Under-Secretary for War) said there had been only 782 British amputations in the duration of the war.

#### "FRENCH DAY" IN ENGLAND.

London, July 7th.  
The French Red Cross Society is expected to benefit substantially as the result of "French Day" in England to-day, the arrangements for which are most elaborate. There are to be special services at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. The Royal Family will attend a fête at Montagu House.

#### DESPAIRED OF SUCCESS?

##### NEWLY-APPOINTED GERMAN MINISTER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Amiens, July 6th.  
Colonel Leipzig, the German Military Attaché at Constantinople, who was recently appointed interim Minister at Sofia, has committed suicide.

#### AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE'S ASSAILANT.

##### COMMITTS SUICIDE IN CELL.

New York, July 7th.  
Holt, the assailant of Mr. J. P. Morgan, was found dead in his cell, apparently having committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

A great mystery surrounds the death of Holt. A doctor has certified that the skull was fractured, but there was no evidence of the explosion of a bullet.

Of the conflicting versions the most probable is that when the cell-door was open for a moment Holt rushed out and jumped from a window 50 ft. from the ground.

Portions of Holt's great store of dynamite are cropping up at different places. A trunk containing 134 sticks of dynamite, with fuse, has arrived at a New York storehouse. Holt confessed that there were others at various points of Long Island.

#### INTERESTING APPOINTMENTS.

London, July 6th.  
The London Gazette, under the heading "Commands and Staff," announces that the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar (K. S. Ramjisinh) and Raja Ratham have been appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

#### EAST INDIAN REVENUE.

London, July 6th.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. J. King as to whether the Premier would now redeem his promise of the 6th August, 1914, to discuss the East Indian Revenue Account early in the present Session, Mr. Lloyd George said that Mr. Asquith had been in consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, but he did not believe that any public purpose would be served by the discussion of the matter under the present extraordinary circumstances.

#### THE SNOWBALL BAG SALE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### TO AID THE BELGIAN DESTITUTE.

We desire to remind our readers of the Snowball Bag Sale which takes place in the grounds of Government House to-morrow (Friday) from 4 to 7 p.m. in aid of the Belgians in Belgium and those in England.

When a few ladies in the Colony started the effort among themselves as a result of the appeal published by Mr. John Galsworthy (printed in the Hongkong Daily Press of June 5th) there was no idea that it would meet with such wide encouragement and support as it has done.

The original idea was that many ladies in Hongkong would gladly do something to help so worthy a cause, and it was suggested that a number of ladies might make bags. In this way a little collection could be formed and sold for the benefit of the Fund. The Committee of the Peak Club kindly offered the ladies the use of the Club for the proposed Sale, and the officers of the 74th Punjab Infantry the services of their Band.

But the little effort quickly grew to dimensions which far exceeded the expectations of its promoters, and Lady May, on being approached, very kindly offered the use of Government House and Gardens for the Sale.

The various committees—General Committee, Tea Committee, Decoration Committee, Prizes Committee—and a number of other helpers have all been working very hard to ensure a pleasant afternoon and a good result, and they extend a cordial welcome to all to come and help in this most worthy cause.

Many of the shops have been most generous, and throughout the Colony people have welcomed this opportunity of helping the Belgians. A large attendance is expected at Government House to-morrow afternoon. Lady May has kindly allowed the tea to be served in the large ball-room.

It only remains to be added that the money realised by the Sale is to be sent direct to England to be devoted partly to the relief of Belgians in England (a work undertaken by the Belgian Refugee Committee) and partly to the relief of destitute Belgians in Belgium, which is a work undertaken by the Belgian National Relief Committee. Mr. Galsworthy in his appeal said that every penny contributed goes to the Belgians in the form of food.

Since it was, Mr. Galsworthy's letter of May 2nd which led to the promotion of this Snowball Bag Sale, it may of service if we reproduce the following paragraphs from it:—

We have pledged our honour to restore Belgium. But Belgium is not a word—it is a people; and the Belgian people is starving. If we let it perish during the process of restoration we shall have grasped only the shadow of our task.

Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the Neutral Commission for Relief in Belgium, and Mr. Franconi, Chairman of the Committee in Brussels, tell us that "at least a million and a half Belgians are now entirely destitute. With the rapid exhaustion of the meat and vegetable supplies, there will probably be, before harvest time, 2,500,000 Belgians who must be fed and clothed solely by charity. The remaining 4,500,000 will get their pitiful daily allowance of bread through the Commission and will pay for it." And they add: "Will you help us to keep the destitute alive?"

This Neutral Commission, marvellously organised and administered, has hitherto succeeded in just keeping abreast of the situation, raising its funds from America, other neutral countries, and the British Colonies. But their funds are failing fast; and their needs are getting greater. It is in response to their desperate appeal that a National Committee for Belgian Relief has been formed in our country, and every penny it collects will go without deduction into the hands of the Neutral Commission, and through them to the starving Belgian people, in the form of food. So far Germany has kept her word not to file what is sent for the Belgians; and the organisation of relief now makes it almost impossible for a German to touch one loaf of Belgian bread. The present need is for £500,000 a month; the future need will be even greater."

Our own exigencies are of course tremendous; but what would they not be if Belgium had consulted her own material needs, had just chosen to save herself instead of saving the Western world? With Belgium complicit in the German, Paris gone, Calais gone—it would have meant another year on to the years we may have to fight, an extra hundred thousand lives. If ever country owed debt, this country owes it to Belgium, to keep the breath in the bodies of her people. Ours it, and must pay it.

In standing to her guns Belgium civilisation is built on nothing if not on good faith and honourable obligation; but it is France and Britain before all that she has saved. France, however, has a terrific task in the rescue of her own ruined millions in the north. Thanks, perhaps, to ruined Belgium, Britain has not, may never have, to rescue and restore ruined towns and countryside.

In return, what is Britain doing? Spending money and blood like water, to drive the Germans out of Belgium? Yes! But let us be honest. We should have had to do that in any case, for our own interest. We

are not thereby discharging the debts of gratitude, justice, and humanity. Giving hospitality to 200,000 Belgians? It is something, but not enough. Not nearly enough! So far we have not faced at all the desperate situation of Belgium itself; we have not, indeed, been asked to. From Canada, and Australia, with one-fifth of our population, help to the value of £150,000 a month has been coming in. From ourselves, practically nothing. But in future, all eyes are turning to us; it is we who are now asked to stay the march of death.

#### HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND SHRAPNEL.

##### HOW DIFFERENT SHELLS ARE USED.

North of France, May 23rd.  
Much has appeared in print in the last few days about the different kinds of shells that are used at the front. Some have been said to be necessary, others superfluous. It has been said that high explosive shells are much more important than shrapnel—that we have too many of these last.

It may therefore not be out of place to explain the employment and utility of these shells.

The same method has been followed for months, and in view of the precautions taken by the Germans in constructing second and third lines of fortified defences, one behind the other, it is probable that this same method will continue in use for a long time to come.

When our forces are ordered to advance they are faced with a whole system of defences established by the enemy. These consist of networks of barbed wire, trenches, cemented and armoured with slanting plates of sheet iron, redoubts packed with machine guns, and excavations.

To advance against such obstacles without preparation would be madness. It would be utter sacrifice without inflicting any serious loss on the enemy.

##### HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

It is here that the high explosive shell comes into play. Its action is preparatory to the attack. Its destructive qualities are used to blow up the works of the enemy, to bring down the concrete walls of the trenches, to smash the barbed wire, and at the same time to annihilate the men who defend these works. This kind of bombardment must be extremely rapid and violent, tons of explosives must follow each other, and as the enemy is becoming accustomed to this procedure, this work of destruction must be carried on with still greater rapidity, for the enemy knows what such artillery attacks signify, and quickly takes his precautions accordingly.

Once a certain portion of the ground is more or less cleared the men charge with the bayonet and occupy what were formerly the enemy's works.

But this advance is attended with infinite danger, and is almost sure to be met with new thrusts from the enemy, who send their men to meet ours.

##### SHRAPNEL.

It is at this stage that the shrapnel makes its appearance. Fired at a low angle the bursting shrapnel shell must precede our troops at little distances and sweep away the enemy masses charging our troops. It is work in which the French excel, and requires very exact and delicate accuracy. The shell must, so to speak, shave the heads of our own men in order to burst just above the heads of the enemy, and prevent, if possible, the arrival of their reinforcements.

It is clear, therefore, from this short summary, that both kinds of shells are necessary, the one for preparing the attack and the other in pursuing it efficaciously. On the other hand, it is evident that an attack cannot be followed up victoriously further than the limit of ground which has been cleared up by the high explosive shells.

#### WAR BREVITIES.

Reuter's Zurich correspondent states that immediately Italy intervened, Slavic Pasha volunteered for active service at the Italian front as Lieutenant.

Mr. Tennant, replying to a question suggesting cast-iron shells, said that shell bodies were not lacking. The production of other components governs the output.

During the attack on the enemy at Montecorondo the Italians stampeded wild buffaloes against the Austrian entanglements as a means of smashing a way through.

News has been received in Gloucester of the death in action, at Ypres, of Harry Berry, the famous old Gloucester City, Gloucester County and English international Rugby forward.

The "Amsterdam Handelsblad," in an outspoken article, declares:—"If Germany proclaims the annexation of Belgium during the war Holland should regard it as a casus belli."

Captured German officers state that the demand is all for artillery and limitless shells. These have been used at a rate exceeding the output. Germany has her own shell problem, as her masses of infantry have proved an indecisive factor.

The Times correspondent at Salonika, who returned three weeks ago from touring Serbia, says that much land is still flooded, specially northward of the Danube. Serbia is quite prepared for a general offensive. Typhus is now hardly a serious problem. Cholera has now appeared.

Dr. Delbrueck (Minister for the Interior, speaking in the Prussian Diet on the 5th ult. said the food question might be regarded as having been solved. It was even possible that considerable reserves would be carried over into the coming harvest, and that the quantity of flour and potatoes would reach the normal peace consumption.











## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

CHIPPING, British str., from Canton.  
 DEWAWONG, British str., 1,047, O. W.  
 Shearer, 7th July—Saigon 3rd July.  
 Rice and General—Chinese.  
 EIGER, British str., from Canton.  
 HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. W. Evans, 7th  
 July—Swatow 8th July. General—  
 Douglas Lapraik & Co.  
 HEIYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,297, Naka-  
 mura, 7th July—Mito 1st July. Coal.  
 —Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 HONOKOS, British str., 2,555, Kinghorn,  
 6th July—Singapore 30th June. Gen-  
 eral—Chinese.  
 MEXICO CITY, British str., 3,179, N. A.  
 Starkey, 7th July—Saigon 3rd July.  
 Rice—Chinese.  
 SAINT RONALD, British str., 2,367, E.  
 Bennett, 6th July—Shanghai 2nd  
 July. General—Doddwell & Co.  
 SHOSHE MARU, Jap. str., from Canton.  
 TUNGSHAN, British str., 2,279, Muir, 7th  
 July—Chingwang 30th June. Coal.  
 —Doddwell & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

PANAMA, British str., for Amoy.  
 TSINGTAI MARU, Japanese str., for Ching-  
 wang.

## DEPARTURES.

7th July.

CHINGCHOW, Brit. str., for Port Pasveval.  
 CHONG MARU, Japanese str., for Bombay.  
 CHONGKING, British str., for Shanghai.  
 COLOMBO MARU, Jap. str., for Kobe.  
 DAREN MARU, Jap. str., for Bombay.  
 KWANTAI, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 NANTAO, American str., for Shanghai.  
 NANTAO, British str., for Bangkok.  
 SORHU MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.  
 WAKAMATSU MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per HAITAN, from Swatow, for Hong-  
 kong, Mr. T. King, Mr. F. K. Brown-  
 ing, Mr. Chas. Salthouse, Mr. G. K.  
 Cheney, Mr. Roy E. St. Amory, Mr. R.  
 C. Porter, Mrs. F. Bunton, Dr. and Mrs.  
 Moorhead, Mr. and Mrs. Mutton, Mr. H.  
 Murphy.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Australian Oriental Line str. Tai-  
 yuan left Port Darwin for Hongkong via  
 Philippine Ports on 29th inst., and may be  
 expected to arrive here on or about 25th  
 July.

The str. Eastern left Sydney for this  
 port (via Queensland ports, Port Darwin,  
 and Manila) on 23rd inst., and may be  
 expected to arrive here on or about 15th  
 July.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. Mongolia sailed from  
 Yokohama for Hongkong via Kobe, Naga-  
 saki and Manila on the 1st inst., and is due  
 here on the 13th inst. The mail for Hong-  
 kong has been transferred to the N.Y.K.  
 str. Hakata Maru, expected here on the  
 9th inst.

## MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. Sangola sailed from Calcutta  
 on the 1st July, and may be expected here  
 on or about the 18th inst.

## INDO-CHINA LINE.

Namsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hong-  
 kong 20th July.

## SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Radnorshire, from London, is due in  
 Hongkong 12th July.

## INDRA LINE.

Indrasama, from Vladivostok, is due in  
 Hongkong end of July.

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To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & SIG	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KASHGAR	Brit. str.	—	A. N. Rivers, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shimizu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	OTY OF RANGOON	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 26th inst.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	POLYMERIN	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 7th Aug., at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SWATOW VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Konakubara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hamada	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
NEW YORK BOSTON VIA SUEZ CANAL	EGERMONT CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 15th inst.
GENOA, LONDON and HULL	GLINTURRET	Brit. str.	—	E. T. Jones	SHAW, TOMES & Co.	About 23rd inst.
SEATTLE	SHWET MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 24th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MONGOLIA	Am. str.	—	Emery Bloo	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHUNTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	FERRIA	Am. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 23rd inst.
DELAGO BAY, DUBBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	GUJARAT	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 13th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	P. W. Grierson	BUITERSFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 16th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kurosuni	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUNSHU	Jap. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAICHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tomimura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHIPHONG	Jap. str.	—	H. C. Wallner	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 11th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Benson	BUITERSFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. E. Davies	BUITERSFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	POLYMERIN	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 13th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SINKIAN	Jap. str.	—	—	BUITERSFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	THIENHANG	Dut. str.	1 m.	J. M. Smith	JATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KAMAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SANGOLA	Brit. str.	—	Mills, R.N.R.	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOBE	Brit. str.	—	D. Aubrey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th Aug.
TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 2.30 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW	BAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. O. Passmore	DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.	On 12th inst., at 2.30 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW	SATUNGA	Brit. str.	—	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.	On 16th inst., at 2.30 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	SUKHIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robertson	BUITERSFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Walker	BUITERSFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	—	P. Belle	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WINGANG	Jap. str.	1 m.	B. Flanagan	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
TAMU, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. H. Lishman	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Murakami	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Ohba	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	Kawashima	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Tadi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
HAIPHONG	KUJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. A. Mathews	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 10 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	Imazumi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 7 A.M.
				W. D. Ritchie		

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MOJI AND KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Friday, 9th July, D'light
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Friday, 9th July, 7 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 10th July, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 10th July, 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"CHIPHONG"	Sunday, 11th July, D'light
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Monday, 12th July, Noon
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Saturday, 17th July, 5 P.M.

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

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Hongkong, 26th May, 1915

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 MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.  
 MONGOLIA, 27,000 tons. MANCHURIA, 27,000 tons.  
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MONGOLIA, Sailing TUESDAY, 20th July, at 1 P.M.  
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 SIBERIA, TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 1 P.M.

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Hongkong, 5th July, 1915. 1336

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	ORIENTAL Capt. A. L. Valentini	About 16th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	Noon 17th July	See Special Advertisement
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KASHGAR Capt. H. N. Rivers, R.N.R.	Noon 30th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NOBE Capt. D. Asbury	About 26th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.  
Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.  
For Further Particulars apply to:-

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1915.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 8th July, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 8th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 8th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUOHOW"	On 11th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 13th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 13th July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER TWICE WEEKLY.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU".  
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest of Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".  
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These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.  
For Freight or Passage apply to:-

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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1915

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

### FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 9th July, at 2.30 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 12th July, at 2.30 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 2.30 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For Freight and Passage, apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1915.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

### APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.  
EASTWARD

S.S. "SANGOLA" 5182 tons, Capt. Miles, R.N.R. will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 23rd July.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1915.

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA  
VIA MANILA.

MANILA SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	15th July	On 22nd July, 11 A.M.
EASTERN	2nd Aug.	On 9th Aug., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	23rd Aug.	On 23rd Aug., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		On 17th Sept., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.  
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## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 18 knots	TUESDAY, 13th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 27th July.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 24th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 14th Sept.

\* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.  
"Manila" " " at 10.30 A.M.

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SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND  
VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	Saturday, 10th July.

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## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE  
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

#### OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

STEAMER POLYNESIEN On 12th July.

(Without Transshipment)

#### HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and

PORTS POLYNESIEN On 7th Aug., at 1 P.M.

(Without Transshipment)

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June and 31st October, 1915.

TO KOBE \$135. TO YOKOHAMA \$150.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,  
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE  
In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,  
KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

STEAMER T. Hamada ... THURSDAY, 15th July, at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM

PENANG AND COLOMBO.

STEAMER Captain Leaving

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

STEAMER Captain Leaving

"DAIJIN MARU" ... K. Murakami ... THURSDAY, 15th July, at Noon.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

STEAMER Captain Leaving

"SOSHU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... THURSDAY, 8th July, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG DIRECT.

STEAMER Captain Leaving

"KEIJO MARU" ... IMAIZUMI ... SATURDAY, 10th JULY, 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,  
MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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## PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

### MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
YOKOHAMA	* COLOMBO	HAI	KONO			
p.m.		about	about			
July 19	SARDINIA	July 12	July 17	MONGOLIA	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
	KASHGAR	July 26	July 30	MALWA	Aug. 28	Sept. 4
	MALTA	Aug. 9	Aug. 14	PERSIA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
	NOVARA	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
Sept. 13	SARDINIA	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	MAJOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
	MALTA	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	ARABIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
Oct. 11	NOVARA	Oct. 4	Oct. 9	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
Oct. 25	SARDINIA	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KREBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
		Nov. 1	Nov. 6	MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F A R E S

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	LONDON
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£70. Return £105
"B" " " " "	£64. " " £96
2nd Saloon "A" " " " "	£48. " " £72
"B" " " " "	£44. " " £66
	MARSEILLES
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£66. Return £99
"B" " " " "	£60. " " £90
2nd Saloon "A" " " " "	£45. " " £67.50
"B" " " " "	£42. " " £63

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS  
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

### LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave Marseilles	Leave LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
KASHGAR	July 19	July 26	July 30	Aug. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
NOBE	Sept. 13	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	Oct. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 14
NANKIN	Oct. 11	Oct. 21	Oct. 27	Nov. 9	Dec. 1	Dec. 9
NYANZA	Oct. 25	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 23

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £54 Single: £81 Return, 2nd Saloon £28 Single: £57 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £50 Single, 2nd Saloon £26 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,  
SUPERINTENDENT.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

### THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	KAMO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 15th July, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUZ and PORT SAID	KASHIMA MARU	20,000	THURSDAY, 29th July, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 8th July, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 27th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,000	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	HITACHI MARU	13,600	TUESDAY, 17th August, at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	HAKATA MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 9th July.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	BOMBAY MARU	8,000	MONDAY, 19th July.
SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 16th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 22nd July.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	13,600	FRIDAY, 16th July, 10 A.M.
	SUWA MARU	21,000	TUESDAY, 13th July, at 10 A.M.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy.

### PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

#### FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
KAMO MARU	16,000 Tons	Thurs., 15th July
KASHIMA	20,000 " "	" " 29th July
MISHIMA	16,000 " "	" " 12th Aug.
SUWA	21,000 " "	" " 26th Aug.

#### FOR AMERICA.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500 Tons	Thurs., 8th July
SADO	12,500 " "	Tues., 27th July
AWA	13,500 " "	" " 10th Aug.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c. apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos 292 and 194



